



## Titusville Morning Herald.

Monday, January 31, 1870.

## Wendell Phillips' New Demands.

Wendell Phillips' demands that the Government has not yet discharged its whole duty to the freedman. In his speech before the Anti-Slavery Society at Boston, the other night, he said when he turned out with his bare feet, he had not given him much. The negro stood, and he said, "I will make him, on a level of civil and political equality with the whites. Much more, however, remained to be done to put him on a real equality. He wished the negro to be compensated with such a share of wealth which had been plundered from him as would really put him on a level of equality. They agreed the negro one-seventh part of the wealth of the country. Without land the negro was helpless in the hands of the property holders, and the ballot in his hands would prove, under such circumstances, merely a strength to the conservative party. He proposed therefore that Congress should secure to the freedman forty acres of land and \$1000 to start himself off. They had as yet given him nothing but his bare foot, reduced below the level of culture, demoralized by years of toil, and asked him to go to work on his own account when he saw his family starving, and then told him to be sure to vote the Republican ticket. He would not leave the black race there, but would devote the rest of his life, chiefly to raising the white race to a sense of justice. He held that every white man on the continent who had seven dollars of his own owed one to his next-door negro neighbor. On any principle of justice a share of the wealth belonged to him. He was a Republican, for he must be that of nothing. Poor as it was, he would not turn Virginia, in the hands of a white Democrat until he placed his black men on land there, with a roof over their heads, a male in their stable, and grain enough to feed their children until the first crop came in. Without it they turned a million voters on the South to be ready tools of every demagogue.

Mr. Phillips will be a patriarch, indeed, if he lives to see all this happen, and there will be little left on the craniums of the future negroes who are now in their nurse's arms. There is no Constitutional warrant for such a charity. The Government may as well go into bankruptcy as attempt it. The freedman have as good a start in life as nine-tenths of the emigrants, that land of our shores; better, too, if they understand our language, have a foothold on the soil already, and find plenty of work waiting for their hands to do, at fair wages. The Pilgrims found a wilderness unsuited, with savage beasts and more savage men to wrestle with. The freedman find society at peace, none to molest them, and all the institutions of civilization at their command. They need no help but self-help. They must now work out their own salvation. Only so can they vindicate their manhood. Slavery never was a National Institution in law, and it would be as idle to talk of reparation as of resurrection. The States that maintained slavery are not, yet. The misbehaving generation are mostly in rebel graves. There is no party defendant to be found. Without education blacks and whites too, of course, fall a prey to demagogues, but with that, which the State will supply and maintain, if the blacks become the tools of demagogues, then it is their own fault, and they severely deserve commiseration.

## Chinese Immigration.

RICEVILLE, Jan. 28, 1870.

The question of Chinese immigration, is one of no minor importance, and a thoughtful, considerate contemplation is the imperative duty of all who are desirous of seeing our institutions preserved in purity, the morals of our people kept from corruption, and the interest of the laborer enhanced. It is a nation's, and the object of governments to protect, defend, and vindicate the rights of the weak, which implies "the man who by the sweat of his brow earns his bread." Making this the foundation we will briefly examine the evils which must oblige the importation of laborers at starvation prices, and thousands of libertines to prey on our young men; thereby poisoning the flower of our country, causing it to wither in the bud, or what is worse, cause to maturity deformed, repulsive of the virtues that constitute the man.

If not an axiom, it is a general rule that a scarcity of workmen is far preferable to a surplus, and I will not impose on the good sense of your readers in elucidating this self-evident proposition.

We are not, as a country, in want of help. There is the rural districts of New York over two hundred thousand out of employment, and in this section we find many robust men that can find nothing to do. I was informed by an oil producer at Red Hot that he had had no less than fifty applicants in one day. When this class are out of work their families are out of food, or rather necessities of life, and that the importation of Chinese laborers who by their mode of living will make money where an American would starve, must be productive of misery to our poor, though the wealthy may be benefited, and as we know the wealth making this the gauge of manhood. The link between the poor will be drawn and cast the accursed product.

Laborers dignified when recompensed fairly, but if the return is a mere pittance, it properly sinks into disgust and contempt. To make labor more honorable should be our aim, and can this be attained by bringing it down? Can this be accomplished by importing men a little above the brute? Reason answers emphatically in the negative! The Chinese, unlike all other foreigners, come here for the purpose of scraping together a sum of money, then leaving for his native land, where the costumes and markets are better adapted to promote his felicity. He does not come here to improve and build up our country; become Americanized like the Irish or Germans; money and a speedy return is his object, and the former he will have, by honest or dishonest means.

To propose, our probability a steady, interested people is essential, and when a portion of the inhabitants have no interest in the welfare of our Government, it is in vain to speak in the wheel. A nation, like the farm, must be fed; to exact repeated crops and neglect fertilizing will quickly bring down the state of cultivation; hence, if we receive a poverty stricken class, and who on becoming rich leave us, the result is detrimental to the strength of our institutions.

We have never heard it contradicted that a large majority of the Chinese women whose destination is our shores, are imported by those who are interested in houses of ill-fame. If this is true, it is a disgraceful and filthy traffic, and we will open wide our ports, cry for more ships, and greatly increase the facilities for transportation. If on the other hand it is a profitable source of evil, let us lose no time in discouraging the arrival, means of destroying or impairing our morals. "The wages of sin is death," and temptation is a source of sin, and can we deliver from temp-

ation our young men by increasing the number of prostitutes, that is now fastly large?

From this induction, we derive:

1st. That flooding the country with Chinese laborers will be detrimental to the poor, and ultimately end in caste.

2d. It will render labor dishonorable by bringing down wages to a mere pittance.

3d. The Chinese will not become citizens, but remain aliens.

4th. The importation of females is a prolific source of evil. Very respectfully,

P.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

## By the Western Union Line.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.

The Emperor of France has refused the request made by the Cabinet, for a reduction of the army, alleging as a reason for such refusal the important law prevalent in the political center.

MEXICO, Jan. 28.

The Upper House of the Mexican Chamber has passed a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The American residents in Paris have signed a petition to Minister Washburne requesting him to do all in his power to hasten the completion of a satisfactory postal treaty between France and the United States.

The ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany, Jan. 30.

Second, died yesterday, aged 73 years.

LISBON, Jan. 30.

The mail steamer Rio de Janeiro has arrived. The Argentine troops had returned from Paraguay to their homes, and the Brazilian volunteers were expected to arrive in a few days at Rio.

MUNICH, Jan. 30.

In the House of Deputies, yesterday, Prince Hohenlohe declared he would defend the government from the influence of the ultra-Germans. He pronounced the confederacy of the South German States a phantom, but objected to the union with the confederation of the North.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The case of Jucker vs. English Credit Financier is now on trial in Chancery. The suit is brought for recovery of advances entered by defendants to the Mexican Mining Co. Plaintiff claims damages to the amount of £500,000 sterling.

The Sunday papers urge the Erie shareholders

to have their shares stamped before Monday night.

Ex-Gov. Darling, of Victoria, is dead.

MADRID, Jan. 30.

Orders have been issued for a grand review to-morrow of all troops in and around the capital. As the weather is very unfavorable for a military display, the day of review has been postponed.

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## Forty-first Congress--Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

The House met for general debate, Mr. Churchill in the chair. Very few members present.

Mr. Conger submitted some remarks in reply to Mr. Dawes' attack on the administration in eulogy of President Grant, and in favor of the free delivery of newspapers through the mails in counties where they are published.

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, made a speech against the proposed bill for the reduction of the Government's interference with railroads to prevent extortion in the rates of transportation.

Mr. Wilkinson made a speech on the same subject asserting that agricultural interests did not seem to suffer near so much from tariff and taxation as it did from the extortionary rates of transportation exacted by railroad monopolies.

Mr. Galladay made a speech in favor of the doctrine set forth in Mr. Mungen's speech before recess—a repudiation of the national debt.

Mr. Bird followed in a speech against repudiation.

Mr. Cleveland addressed the House against repudiation and against all attempt to pay off the debt quickly, and in favor of expansion of currency and of a general reduction of expenditures and taxation.

At 5:30 the House adjourned.

## House and Senate Calendar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The calendar of the House of Representatives shows that during the present session 953 bills have been introduced in that body and 30 or 40 joint resolutions. The Senate calendar exhibits a proportionate number of bills.

## Court of Claims.

Several thousand cases are pending before the Court of Claims in connection with extra pay of officers of the government. They are of such a character that decision in several of them will settle all others.

## Financial.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell one million dollars in gold each week during the month of February, and to purchase \$1,000,000 bonds on each alternate week on account of the sinking fund.

## Navy Yard Employees Discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

About 1,100 men employed in the navy yard received notice of discharge, to take effect Monday, in the construction and steam engineering departments.

## Mexican News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.

Mexican advices via Colesia state that a proclamation was issued by President Juarez, Dec. 30th, declaring the independence of that State on the ground of repeated violations of the national constitution by Juarez. There was a proclamation, numerously signed by leading military and civil officers, received with great favor by all classes.

## The County Clerk Question.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.

The County Solicitor has given an opinion to the County Commissioners that they have no authority to appoint a County Clerk, in place of General McGraw, elected last fall but who died before the time to enter upon his duties. This leaves the present incumbent in office until after the October election.

## Shoemakers on a Strike.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.

The shoemakers here belonging to St. Grivins Society are on a strike. A portion of the delegates to the New York Convention here held a meeting and resolved to form a Labor Reform Party, and measures were taken to organize a party union in every ward and district in this State.

## An Unjust Law Repealed.

COLUMBIA, O., Jan. 29.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill repealing the law of the last General Assembly, which prohibited the soldiers at the National Asylum, Dayton, from voting.

## A. TALAMO,

DEALER IN

## PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, SASH,

## WALL PAPER,

## Doors and Window Glass.

## SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTING, GRATING AND

## FENCING.

## PAINT SHOP.

Reestablished at the old stand,

BASEMENT OF RALPH'S BUILDING,

HOUSE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL PAINTING AND

GRATING.

R. TALAMO.

## NEW YORK MARKET

COR. FRANKLIN &amp; MAIN STREETS,

## WEBB &amp; HOFFER,

(Successors to Austin &amp; Staples.)

## PROPRIETORS.

## Best of Meats

will be kept. It will be their purpose to serve their customers with promptness, and to their entire satisfaction.

TITUSVILLE, August 16, 1869.

N. B. Butchers down the Creek and around the creek are informed that we shall carry on the business as heretofore. Commitments solicited.

J. A. LOSEE.

## Men's

## Over Coats!

## Youth's

## Over Coats!

## Boy's

## Over Coats!

## Children's

## Over Coats!

## Marked

## Down, Down,

## Down, by

## McFarland,

## Smith &amp; Co.,

## J. A. LOSEE,

## GRAHAM AND RICE FLOUR,

## DOTY &amp; SEELY'S.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TITUSVILLE, Jan. 29, 1870.

## Crude and Refined Oil.

Region, Jan. 29, 1870.

500 bbls at Titusville, 4.35

500 bbls at Miller, 4.30

500 bbls at Petroleum Centre, 4.35

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500 bbls at Petroleum







**TO OIL OPERATORS.**

**TORPEDOES!**

**THE ROBERTS'**

**PETROLEUM**

**TORPEDO COMPANY**

**J. B. ROBERTS,** - **President.**  
**M. H. DWINELLE,** Vice President.  
**A. L. ROBERTS,** - **Secretary.**  
**ALBERT DEAN,** - **Counsel.**

**Office at the**

**Red Planing Mill,**

**Corner of Pine and Second Sts.,**

**(Near the Railroad,**

**Titusville, Pa.**

**Owing to the large and increasing demand for the Roberts' Torpedoes, and the late decision of the Commissioner of Patents in regard to Wm. Reed a patent, and the decision of Judge H. C. Grier sustaining the Roberts' patent, they have LOWERED the price of their Torpedoes**

**Twenty per Cent.,**

**so that every Operator can afford to try a Torpedo before abandoning a Well.**

The following is the decision rendered by Judge Grier in his twenty-second (25th) day of September, 1869, in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia. The case was argued three days by Charles M. Keller of New York, B. F. Lucas and S. A. Purfiance of Philadelphia, for defendants, and George Harding of Philadelphia, and George H. Christy, of Pittsburgh, for plaintiff:

**OPINION OF JUDGE GRIER.**

I write with difficulty I can only state the conclusions to which my mind has come after a careful examination of this case.

The complainant has exhibited a patent dated 50th July, 1865. This is prima facie evidence of a good title and puts on the respondents the burden of proof that the patent is void or worthless.

I need not repeat my remarks in the case of *Goodfear v. Day & Wall*, 6 C. C. Rep. 299, but now adopt them as stating a rule of decision which applies clearly to the present case.

On the infringement of the patent is admitted, the question will be as to the validity of complainant's patent of April 25, 1865.

It was after speculation had been reduced to practice, and after repeated experiments, that the complainant succeeded in overcoming the prejudices and opinions of the people on the subject, and persuading public that his invention was useful; after he had exhausted his great ability and genius, and "when his age and patient perseverance, in spite of sneers and

[illegible]





